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PAGE A HANDICAP.

Embassador Page is proving a heavy incubus upon the administration. Just at a time when President Wilson is seeking to do away with the Panama canal act exempting American coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls and is coddling congress for that purpose, the president's policy in a most unpleasant light and stirs even the lethargic Democrats to protest. The president was sailing along on smooth and sunny seas until the blundering embassador attempted to be facetious. "I had rather have a clown to make me merry than experience to make me sad," said Shakespeare. Evidently President Wilson is more afflicted with the sadness of experience than cheered by the quips of his jester at the court of St. James.

In his address to congress the president, after declaring that the exemption clause violated the Hay-Panncote treaty, sought to fortify his opposition to the clause by saying that it was economically unsound. By this he probably meant that the exemption was a ship subsidy and that whatever was gained by the coastwise shipping interests would be lost by the ultimate consumer. Embassador Page's speech, however, makes us think that the exemption clause is not so economically unsound as he believed. Mr. Page declared that "it added greatly to the pleasure of the people of the United States in the building of the Panama canal to know that the British would profit most by its use." Granting that the exemption is a ship subsidy, then if we deny a ship subsidy to our own people by abolishing the exemption clause we merely transfer the ship subsidy to foreign interests.

Shipping must pay the expenses of the canal. If our coastwise shipping be exempt, then the foreign shipping interests must pay practically the whole cost of operating the canal. With our great coastwise shipping compelled to pay tolls, the tax on the foreign shipping must necessarily be less than it otherwise would be. England will make us pay a big share toward operating the canal and necessarily this will reduce her contributions for that object. This may add to Embassador Page's pleasure, but he need not expect his countrymen to give him three cheers for the sentiment.

The great nations of the earth are playing for big prizes, and the biggest prize on earth today is the Panama canal. Those who control the Panama canal control the future of world commerce. Naturally Great Britain desires to handicap the United States in the struggle for world commerce and to clear her own path. The best way to do this is to limit America's control of the canal and to gain for Great Britain a share in the control.

ANGEL PINCHOT.

What is this we hear of Angel Pinchot, who protected the public domain with a flaming sword? Can it be he that is now accused in the United States house of representatives of having helped to plunder the public domain?

Representative Humphrey of Washington, Republican, makes two serious charges against the former chief forester. "It was the greatest and most outrageous looting of the public domain in history," said Representative Humphrey, referring to the main charge.

Representative Humphrey accuses Mr. Pinchot of permitting without protest a deal by which the Santa Fe railroad received 1,200,000 acres of the best public land in exchange for a like number of acres of untimbered and utterly worthless land. The congressman also charges that when Mr. Pinchot was forester the Northern Pacific obtained 240,000 acres of heavily timbered land in exchange for the same number of acres of practically treeless land.

Undoubtedly Mr. Pinchot will be able to explain. It cannot be that the royal forester who made despot rules to prevent a person from even collecting brushwood on the public domain was guilty of permitting great corporations to steal millions of acres of the most valuable land in the public domain.

main. As Representative Humphrey pointed out, Gifford Pinchot could see a man in Alaska if he cut a fishing pole, but he could not see the Santa Fe railroad appropriate 1,200,000 acres at one time. Perhaps Mr. Pinchot was so busy watching American citizens collecting brushwood and cutting down fishing poles in Alaska that he did not have time to watch the great corporations taking control of millions of acres. Perhaps this was on Mr. Pinchot's blind side, for there are some statesmen who can see only in one direction and Mr. Pinchot was notorious for being a statesman of cruelly limited vision.

The government did not conserve much in either of these land deals, although Pinchot was at the height of his reputation as a conservationist at the time. The former chief forester should pause in his pursuit of the Pennsylvania senatorship long enough to give a full and free explanation of these alleged crooked land deals. He certainly cannot allow such statements to remain unchallenged. Humphrey's speech may have been too broad and sweeping in character, but the public is entitled to all the facts in the case.

A NEW METAL.

In Russia they are telling Arabian Nights stories about a new metal. They sound like a hoax and yet they are no more wonderful than the truth about radium. The Russian scientists believe that a great scientific discovery has been made that will dim the wonders of radium.

The new metal was found in the Namanga mountains which are in the Ferghana district. A prospector having run across rich deposits of asbestos and other ores chanced upon a queer doughlike substance of a dirty brown color. Experiments showed it to be a metal hitherto unknown to the scientists. Some of the metal was sent to a laboratory at Moscow, where it was analyzed and experimented with. It displayed the most astonishing activities. When treated with acids it developed intense cold. The glass holding the solution of acid and metal was disintegrated to a powder. Vessels of stone and porcelain were disintegrated in the same manner. When the solution was applied to iron vessels they were blown to atoms. Granite was reduced to gravel without explosion or the generation of gas. When alkalines were brought into contact with the new metal the vessels containing the alkalines lost 20 per cent in weight. This was one of the most curious actions of the metal.

The scientists see nothing in the results obtained to show any affinity between the new metal and radium. They believe it to be a distinct substance and expect experiments to develop many new qualities.

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE.

"I have no time to waste on fools," said Commodore Vanderbilt, as he abruptly terminated an interview with George Westinghouse, who was seeking capital to manufacture the air brake which he had just invented. Vanderbilt did not believe trains could be stopped by applying air to the wheels and could not be induced to listen to explanations. The old commodore was a success in many ways, but he did not know it all.

George Westinghouse possessed one of the master minds of the age. At fifteen he became the inventor of a rotary engine and for fifty years thereafter he made contributions to electrical and engineering advancement. He organized various companies, capitalized at \$200,000,000, to manufacture his inventions and furnished work for 50,000 men in the plants. He ranked high as a financier and an employer of labor.

Unfortunately the Westinghouse companies were caught in the panic of 1907. Control passed from the hands of the great inventor and he never recovered from the shock, heart disease carrying him off at the comparatively early age of sixty-eight.

Mr. Westinghouse was famous all over the world and honors were showered upon him both at home and abroad. Praise did not spoil him and to the end he was the same kind and genial gentleman he was at the beginning of his career. The world has suffered a great loss by his death.

HAYWOOD'S MISTAKE.

"Big Bill" Haywood is said to have written a letter to a friend in Salt Lake expressing the belief that "Utah is a field as promising as any in the west" for agitation by the Industrial Workers of the World. That is not saying much for the I. W. W. outlook, for the entire west is very much against the propaganda and the people are inclined to use drastic measures to get rid of these human pests.

Utah is not a promising field for agitators of the Haywood stripe and never will be. The men of this state are generally law-abiding and both able and willing to work for their daily bread. "Big Bill" used to live here and ought to be pretty well acquainted with the manners and customs of the people. If he really thinks he can come here and stir up trouble he will probably learn something to his advantage before he gets very far along in his programme. Haywood would accomplish more in this world with a pick and shovel than by speaking on the street corners. It might be a good idea to give him an opportunity to show what he knows about road building if he pays his contemplated visit and defies the laws.

Japan has been compelled to reduce her navy budget \$20,000,000. That

ought to inspire the administration to show some spunk.

The ice man is ready to intervene.

Page is now trying to explain his joke.

Bryan is probably glad to blame it on Page.

Diaz is "watchfully waiting" at Washington.

Kelley's army probably refused to march because marching is real work.

A physician says 1,000,000 germs can live for weeks on a \$1 bill. Lucky little germs.—*Courier-Journal*.

John L. Sullivan now says he is a Prohibitionist, and he had a chance for a few more drinks, too.

Vice President Marshall is now giving his views in regard to kissing. We recommend that Embassador Page confine his next speech to some such harmless topic.

Those who held Bryan responsible for the entire foreign policy of the administration should not forget that Mr. Bryan was with the Tyrolean Warriors

on the Chautauqua circuit for long periods.

At a recent exhibition in Germany 1000 kinds of sausages were shown. We didn't know there were that many sources of supply barking about Germany.

Miscellany

Wonderful Rays.

There remained the Gamma rays—hitherto regarded as rather insignificant, because their quantity was so small. Thus, in a hundred radium particles, ninety of them are Alpha rays, nine are Beta rays, and only one is a Gamma ray. From both the standpoint of pure science and its curative value, however, this one Gamma ray is more wonderful than the other ninety-nine. When one attempts to describe its properties he succeeds only in writing down a few cold facts and figures; the human mind cannot even faintly grasp its real significance. The scientist can tell you, with a certain definiteness, what the Alpha and the Beta rays are—the Alpha ray is composed of material particles spontaneously charged with positive electricity, and the Beta rays are

electric-magnetic particles charged with negative electricity. When we attempt to understand the Gamma rays, however, we find ourselves in the same field as that of the ether, the Hertzian waves and light; though very real, they are not material, but merely a kind of pulsation of the ether. Another circumstance we can hardly grasp is that they travel at the rate of about 185,000 miles a second! But their most amazing trait is the way in which they penetrate the densest matter. The Alpha rays are stopped at once by a sheet of paper, and the Beta rays cannot go through a thin sheet of copper or tin-foil. But the Gamma rays will penetrate through a half-inch steel bar. An interesting experiment is to hold a tube of radium on one side of a wooden door, and place on the other side a piece of any of the several kinds of metal; the metal will at once begin to glow luminous or phosphorescent. The "black light" of the Gamma rays has penetrated the door and lighted up the metal. Hold the radium in front of you and the metal at your back; again the illumination appears. The Gamma rays easily go right through the body tissues.—*World's Work for March*.

When Flannigan Was Fired. Pat Flannigan, who worked in the Boston navy yard, broke the rules of that establishment every day by sneaking off to a retired spot and smoking his pipe after lunch. He knew that, if he should be detected in this breach of discipline, his dismissal would follow automatically, but his love of tobacco got the better of him.

One afternoon, when his pipe was blazing hot, and the clouds of smoke encircled his head, the captain in command of the yard discovered him. Pat knew his job was gone, but he paid no attention to the commandant. "Well, my man," demanded the captain, "what have you to say?" Pat said nothing. "Do you know who I am?" inquired the captain wrathfully. Flannigan, puffing steadily on his pipe, made no response. "I am the commandant of this yard," thundered the officer. Pat turned his head slowly, and looked up at him. "Shure," he said approvingly, "you've got a good job. Hold on to it."—*Popular Magazine*.

A Wee Bit Off. Conductor of Village Band: "What's wrong, Duncan?" Duncan (cellist): "The drum's been playin' ma music and I've been playin' his." Conductor: "I thought there was something no just quite right."—*Punch*.

Style in Leopards. The leopard does not change his spots, but you see leopard skins that never had any spots until the furrier put them on.—*New York Press*.

Puppies vs. Boys. "It is as much trouble to raise a puppy as a boy," according to a critic

of women. Perhaps, but his love of tobacco go to college and gamble and then you buy an annuity when you're drunk and marries a chorus girl enough to be his mother.—*Courier-Journal*.

Around the Weather

Water led with allers! Gracious, hear it blow! House chock full of shivers—tus in burning low. Cook in kitchen rumbling. Wife in distress; Frozen pipes are rumbling—Nice old season, yes!—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Violets a-blooming. In their dewy beds. Vagrant winds perfuming; Roses, whites and reds; Winter's like a lover With a soft caress; Blooms the Southland cover—Nice old season? Yes!—*Herald*.

Coal man simply raging. Live man debar. Plumber fit for casing. Fur man in despair. Children all protesting. Weather prophets a-lap. Season interesting? Probably—in Maine.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

And what if the cook in There are other good cooks world and easily found the Tribune Want Ad.

Christenson
ONE LOT
MISSSES'
\$1.75 SHOES
Viel kid. All new.
Sizes 8 1/2 to 11 and 11 1/2 to 12
\$1.19
120 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Christenson
INFANTS'
\$1.50 SHOES
Velvet tops, cloth tops, kid tops. Sizes 3 to 6. Saturday only. 95c pair.
98c
120 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

QUIT BUSINESS SHOES SALE

This is a Sure Enough, Bona Fide Quit—the sooner we get out the better. We have made such reductions as to bring about a hurry-up disposition of entire stocks in the shortest possible time.

Our Decision to Quit Coming Too Late to Cancel Our Big Spring and Summer Orders, Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Newest Spring and Summer Footwear will be Sacrificed at Prices You Never Knew Before at the Beginning of a Season in this Sale.

CHRISTENSON'S is a clean, snappy stock throughout. Every pair of shoes in the store is wanted, desirable, staple as wheat. At the sensational reductions in sale, the values are such as to compel the immediate investigation of all Salt Lake men and women expecting to buy new Spring and Summer Footwear.

ENTIRE \$30,000.00 SHOE STOCK AT UNMATCHABLE BARGAINS

Attend the Sale Early Saturday—Investigate, Buy, Save, Save.

Women's Oxfords and Pumps, Values to \$4.00 98c
Patent leathers, viel kid. Some fans, some in the famous J. T. Condit's and Krippendorf-Dittman makes. Broken assortments and incomplete lines. Values to \$4.00. Quit Business Price—98c.

Men's OXFORDS AND SHOES \$1.95
Values to \$5.00 . . .
Button or lace. In gun metals or patent leathers. A matchless bargain group of various odd lines. Values to \$5.00. Quit Business Price—\$1.95 the pair.

Women's SHOES and OXFORDS Values Up to \$4 and \$5
While they last. Quit Business Price, pair—**69c**

Women's WHITE SHOES \$3.50, \$4 Values
Button style in sea island, canvas and buck. All sizes. Quit Business Price, pair—**\$2.29**

Women's Velvet PUMPS \$4.00 Values
Black only. All sizes to begin the sale at, pair—**\$1.95**

400 PAIRS OF Women's New PUMPS \$3.50 Values
Patent leathers, gun metals, suedes, etc. All sizes. Newest spring styles. Special at, pair—**\$2.45**

ONE BIG LOT Women's SATIN PUMPS \$3.00 Values
Newest spring styles. All sizes. Saturday only, pair—**\$2.29**

ONE ODD LOT Women's OXFORDS and PUMPS \$3.50 Values
Patents, viel kid, metals. Price, pair—**\$1.45**

Women's BLACK VELVET AND SATIN PUMPS \$3.50 Values
All new spring stock. Saturday only. One day in the Quit Business Sale—**\$2.45**

Women's \$3.50 and \$4.00 Newest SPRING SHOES
All leathers. All sizes. Quit Business Price—**\$2.67**

THE CELEBRATED \$6.50 "HANAN" Oxfords FOR MEN
SOLD THE WORLD OVER AT \$6.50 PAIR. Quit Business Price—**\$3.85**

THE FAMOUS \$5.00 "CROSSETT" SHOES FOR MEN
All leathers. All sizes. All widths. All new. Any in the store during the Quit Business Sale at—**\$4.45**

Men's \$3.50 and \$4.00 New Spring SHOES AND OXFORDS
Patents and gun metals. All sizes. Quit Business Price—**\$2.67**

ONE LOT, 40 PAIRS Women's New TANGO PUMPS \$4.00 Values
Patents, viel kid, metals. Price, pair—**\$2.95**

ONE LOT \$1.00 Value Women's FELT SLIPPERS
With leather soles.
48c

Boys' \$1.50, \$1.75 Shoes 98c
Street 5 1/2 to 8 1/2. Special—**98c**

Boys' \$2.50 School Shoes 85c
In box calf. Great school shoes. Sizes 9 to 12.—**85c**

Christenson

SHOES ARE BETTER

120 S. Main St.